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used more easily, more effectually, before than after fighting! Such is the despotism, such the suicidal madness of war.

MORAL EFFECTS.

The influence of war on the moral and religious interests of mankind forms the very climax of its evils. There is no passion it will not kindle, no vice it will not indulge, no crime it will not perpetrate. It is a temporary repeal of religion, morality and law. It is the reign of vandalism. It debases the intellect; it sears the conscience; it steels the heart; it brutalizes more or less the whole soul, and transforms the man into a tiger fierce for blood. It is a hot-bed of abominations; and every species of vice and crime would soon start up, like mushrooms, all over the land.

Mark, also, the certain effects of a war on the cause of religion. It would suspend the Sabbath in many places, and greatly increase its desecrations through the whole land. It would close many a sanctuary. It would fearfully diminish the means of grace, and well nigh destroy their efficacy. It would alienate and embitter the professed disciples of Christ. It would grieve away the Spirit of God, and occasion a long and general dearth of revivals. Such has been the actual effect of every war in our country. The French and revolutionary wars retarded the progress of religion half a century, and produced a degeneracy from which only the millennium can fully recover us; and still worse, in all probability, would be the war now threatened with Great Britain.

But glance at its influence on all our enterprises of Christian benevolence and reform. It would throw back the cause of temperance a whole generation. It would be another Sodom of licentiousness. It would suspend every department of reform, and vastly increase the difficulties of future reformation. It would cripple all our enterprises of Christian benevolence both at home and abroad. We should have neither the power, the opportunity, nor the disposition that we now have, to promote them. The operations of our Tract, and Bible, and Education, and Missionary Societies, home and foreign, would all be sadly crippled and deranged.

But I will not pursue this painful theme. God only foresees, eternity alone can disclose, all its tremendous results. How many revivals of religion it would prevent! How many thousands of souls it would probably ruin for ever! What a flood of irreligion, vice and crime it would pour over the whole land! How many years it might put back the day of the world's conversion to God!

WILLIAM PENN'S WAY OF GETTING WHAT LAND HE WANTED.

Penn learned in 1669 that there was some very choice land not included in his first purchase; and he sent to inquire of the Indians, if they would sell it. They replied that they did not wish to part with the land where their fathers were resting; but, to please their father Onas,—the name they gave the good man,—they would sell him some of it. Accordingly, they agreed, for a certain quantity of English goods, to sell as much land as one of his young men could walk round in a day, 'beginning at the great river Cosquanco,' now Kensington, 'and ending at the great river Kallapingo,' now Bristol. This mode of measurement, though their own choice, did not in the end satisfy the Indians; for the young Englishman, chosen to walk off the tract of land, walked so fast and far as greatly to astonish and mortify them. The governor observed their dissatisfaction, and asked the cause.—'The walker cheat us.'

'Ah, how can that be?' said Penn; 'did you not choose yourselves to have the land measured in this way?'

'True,' replied the Indians, 'but white brother make too big walk.'

Some of Penn's commissioners, waxing warm, said the bargain was a fair one, and insisted that the Indians ought to abide by it, and if not, should be compelled to it.

'Compelled!' exclaimed Penn, 'how *can* you *compel* them without bloodshed? Don't you see this looks to murder?' Then turning with a benignant smile to the Indians, he said, 'Well, brothers, if you have given us too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will satisfy you?'

This proposal gratified them; and they mentioned the quantity of cloth, and number of fish-hooks, with which they would be satisfied. These were cheerfully given; and the Indians, shaking hands with Penn, went away smiling.

After they were gone, the governor, looking round on his friends, exclaimed 'O how sweet and cheap a thing is charity? Some of you spoke just now, of *compelling* these poor creatures to stick to their bargain, that is, in plain English, to fight and kill them, and all about a *little piece of land*!'

If William Penn had been governor of Maine in 1839, would there have been any danger of war about our north-eastern boundary? If the rulers of that State, and of the nation, had breathed only a small portion of his spirit, there would have been little if any difficulty in bringing the whole controversy to a result with which both parties would now be satisfied.

Who is to pay the piper?—The politicians of Maine have been dancing right merrily to the tune of \$800,000, voted to carry on their war of jurisdiction, and, of \$1,600,000, in all, appropriated at the recent session of her legislature. The papers also tell us, that her whole debt, not a cent for internal improvements, is now \$2,000,000, including the late appropriations. On her loan procured in Boston, she was obliged, it is said, to pay a premium besides six per cent. interest; in New York, her credit did not obtain a dollar; her legislature, not daring to risk the popularity of their own expensive measures by a tax of \$100,000, only a sixteenth part of what they had so patriotically voted away, called on the banks of the State for the aid which their charters oblige them in such an extremity to render. Maine cannot, like the United States, meet these expenses in the sly, unnoticed way of a tariff; and, when the people put their hands into their own pockets for more than the whole tract of land awarded to England is fairly worth, they will choose hereafter to dance, if dance they must, to a different tune, or I am no Yankee at guessing. P.

Patriotism.—When Maine was on the eve of her war with England, she sent an agent to Boston for the purchase of provisions, which he bought at a large advance upon the current market price, and then charged the State for his services, which occupied a week or so, nearly \$700! Another patriot, a member of her legislature from a town near the disputed territory, and doubtless very urgent for the expulsion of the trespassers, obtained leave of absence immediately after the adoption of the various resolves for that purpose, and returned home in hot haste to get off his own teams!! R.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1839.

1. Army, fortifications, military academy, ...	\$16,556,254
2. Indian department, general, ...	1,755,007
3. Indian hostilities, ...	1,856,744
4. Revolutionary and other pensions, ...	2,499,020
5. Civil and diplomatic, ...	9,010,081
6. Useful arts, ...	9,259!
7. Private claims, ...	15,065
8. Conditional, for defence, ...	10,000,000
Total, with items not specified, ...	\$46,862,243